

THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER—A CHEAP PAPER FOR THE MAN OF BUSINESS, THE FARMER, AND THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

WEEKLY COURIER

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1855.

LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER, The Best and Cheapest Paper IN THE WEST.

The LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER, of which we make no pretense every week to send the news), contains all the news of the day, both foreign and domestic, and all the information of interest to the people of the West. It is beyond question the best and cheapest paper, not only in Kentucky, but in the West. It is well printed on one side.

HOPE'S FAST DOUBLE-CYLINDER

STEAM PRESSES,

And the greatest care is taken to obtain the latest and most valuable information from all parts of the country.

No paper is more expeditious for its purpose.

The WEEKLY COURIER is mailed to subscribers at the following rates:

Weekly Courier, 1 year, for..... \$ 1.00
Five copies of Weekly Courier, 1 year, for..... 5.00
Newspaper, 1 year, for..... 1.00
Twenty-five copies, 1 year, for..... 10.00

NO PAPER EVER SENT UNLESS THE MONEY IS PAID IN ADVANCE.

And the paper will ship us by adding it to our extended and increasing our list of subscribers.

The DAILY COURIER is mailed to subscribers at \$3.00 a year, and the TRI-WEEKLY COURIER at \$1.00 a year, in addition to the WEEKLY COURIER.

All letters and communications to be addressed to W. N. HALDEMAN, Courier Steam-Printers, No. 22 and 23, Third street, New Orleans, La.

Louisville, Ky.

Our Two Editions.

In order to suit all the wants, two editions of the WEEKLY COURIER are printed on Wednesday, the other on Saturday. Subscribers can order the one that will best suit them.

Notice!

All issues are numerically designated at the expiration of the time paid for. The year low price of the paper compels us to make this rule imperative.

Correspondence solicited.—We are anxious to hear from our friends, and will be thankful for occasional letters from all parts of the State, the great Mississippi Valley, containing important news, local news, &c., &c.

Persons sending their papers changed, are requested to send them to us, and we will do our best to see that they are received in the order in which they are received as well as the date on which they are sent.

Subscribers can remit postage stamp when necessary. By sending them, they will have no difficulty in making charge for the fractional parts of a dollar.

ANGELINA'S DISAPPOINTMENT;

The Intercepted Letter.

We will soon commence the publication of a charming original Novella, written expressly for the Louisville Courier, by Mrs. Anna Willis Finch, of McLean County, Ky. We can promise our readers a richer treat in its perusal than they have had for many a day.

Hoe Printing Press for Sale.

Our new double cylinder press, enabling us to dispose with our single cylinder press, the latter will be sold at a bargain. It is one of the best presses, and having just come in perfect order by skillful mechanics, is in every respect good as new. Size of bed, 31 by 45 inches.

Job Type for Sale.

We have several fonts of good Job Type, both wood and metal, for sale cheap. They are worth the attention of country printers.

Subscribers should bear in mind that all papers are invariably discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for. The low price at which the COURIER is furnished renders the strict enforcement of this rule indispensably necessary.

We refer our readers to the certificate of Louisville mechanics, which should be carefully perused and remembered by all, particularly dealers in medicine throughout the country. It settles the Sarsaparilla question.

Sam in New Albany.

"Sam" despatches us from the flourishing neighbor city of New Albany, concerning his operations there on Tuesday: "Ven, edd, sic"—a rather ill-choosen expression, considering his antipathy to foreign things, but expressive of the entire truth, nevertheless.

The following American ticket was elected without opposition:

Major, J. D. Kelso, City Treasurer, M. Street; City Clerk, Robert L. Williams; City Marshal, John C. Clegg; City Surveyor, D. D. Hooper; City Engineer, H. B. Wilson; City Attorney, D. C. Anthony; City Assessor, Jared C. Jocelyn.

COUNCIL.—1st Ward, James Collins, V. A. Pease, 2d Ward, George Green, 3d, W. P. Wilcox, 4th, M. A. Engel; 5th, A. D. Anderson, S. S. Mar; 6th, John W. Roberts, Westley Peirce; 7th, G. M. C. Townsend, Aaron Lyons.

SENATE.—1st Ward, W. H. Wilson, J. R. Newell, 2d, D. Dodge, 3d, J. D. Loughmiller, 4th, Peter R. Starch, Horace Wilson, 5th, Thomas A. Austin, P. S. Shields, 6th, Wm. Jones, Charles White.

A MORMON IN TOWN.—Pleasantry or Wines.—Yesterday the steamer Monongahela from Pittsburgh for St. Louis tarried at our wharf, and was detained some time going through the canal. Beside the novelties with which she was loaded, from the manufacturer of the smoky city, was a party of two hundred emigrants of the Mormon faith, travelling toward the promised land and near the Great Salt Lake. They were exclusively English, from the countries bordering on Wales, and although fresh, ruddy and hearty looking specimens of human nature possessed that sanguine look and boorish manner which invariably characterizes the rustics of that section of merry England.

One of the chief saints on board had three very pretty wives. He is evidently a mere beginner in the practice of polygamy, yet he most assuredly rendered himself liable to a criminal suit in our courts. If not of bigamy, most assuredly he is guilty of trigamy.

The Lexington Statesman (Anti-American) says that James F. Robinson, Esq., of Scott county, declines the nomination to Congress, said to have been tendered to him by the American party of the 5th District. How happens it that the Statesman has the exclusive news? Perhaps some of Sam's people have been hoarding the editor as they did about Trabue and his election.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CINCINNATI.—On Tuesday night about 11 o'clock, a destructive fire broke out in the lower story of P. Hall's wholesale candy establishment, on Vine, between Columbia and Front streets. The house, together with James Wheelwright's scale works, and Calhoun's vanishing factory, was destroyed.

SUNDAY LABOR IN CINCINNATI.—Major Farren, of Cincinnati, intends to enforce rigidly the ordinance prohibiting labor to be done on the Sabbath. He thinks it requires livery stables to shut up shop on Sunday, omnibus and milk carts to cease running; newspaper offices to cease operations, &c., &c.

PEACE TRUCE.—The editor of the Bardstown American has discovered that the peach trees are performing strange tricks in that section. The editor has seen several instances of four to six peach-wrongs growing on one stem, apparently the product of one blossom. Can our fruit-growers account for the phenomena?

The Hon. George Robertson, of Lexington, formerly Chief Justice of this State, has just issued a volume entitled "Scrap Book of Law, Politics, Men and Times." It is a compilation of his speeches and writings during the last thirty years, and must form a very valuable volume.

A new Episcopal Church is about to be erected in the town of Cynthiana, the corner stone of which will be laid on Saturday next. An address appropriate to the occasion will be made by the Rev. E. F. Berkley, of Lexington.

"SAM" IN ALLEN COUNTY.—A valiant correspondent writes us from Allen Springs, Allen County, says:

The cause of the great American party is getting along finely here, and but little doubt is entertained that this county, heretofore so strongly Democratic, will give the R. N. candidates a majority at the ensuing August election.

Lexington, the champion of the tart, reached this city Tuesday night on the Eclipse. Mr. Tompkins, his owner, is staying at the Gulf House.

The County Court of Washington county, have appropriated one thousand dollars to lay

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May Day.

It is not to our credit that the first of May is no longer a day of feasts and rejoicing. There was a time when, months before its arrival, it was talked of and dreamed about by young and old, by high and low, by rich and poor. Even the crowded cities peopled with us in its honor, and thoughts joined in the rejoicing and the revelry. And worship of the beautiful, for its splendor is a greater extent than our eyes can see. That our mode of drinking is less elegant and that its tendency is more degrading cannot be denied, but that greater excesses in this vice are practiced here is simply false. In England, Ireland and Scotland, although drinking is not practiced in precisely the form in which it is here known, it is yet as frequent and more excessive, and its patrons and supporters are found in every class of society. Scotland the use of liquor is less common than in either of the other British islands, and in that country the abuse of it is not common among the better classes. A punch is the indispensable accompaniment of every meeting, whether for social, moral or religious purposes. At a recent convocation of the assembly of the established church of Scotland several American ministers were present, and they represent that the amount of drinking done by the representatives at that meeting far exceeded anything they had ever seen in this country. Drunkenness is not charged as a national vice upon the Scotch, but if drinking were practiced here to the same extent and by the same class of people, it would meet with fearful anathemas from both pulpit and press.

As to drunkenness in Ireland little need be said. There is emphatically the national vice. Much of the misery and destitution so prevalent in that country is attributable to this cause alone. At a birth and at a death, at a wedding or a christening, drunkenness is as essential a part of the duty of a guest as politeness, good-humor or clean clothe would be elsewhere.

England the same vice exists and almost to an equal extent. The gin-palaces in the large cities in that country are more frequented by the lower class of people than are their representatives in this, and few American gentlemen would be capable of belting their two or four bottles of port at dinner, as is very commonly done by a sober Englishman, if the reports of observers are correct. An article in the last number of the North British Review shows conclusively that drunkenness in all of Great Britain has grown to an alarming evil and one demanding the prompt action of government for its suppression. The tone of that article and the statistics which it contains exhibit a state of affairs far surpassing any known in America.

France has been frequently brought forward as an instance of a country enjoying all the blessings of national life but free from the vice of vice and her example has been quoted as evidence of the viceless character of the French. The following Maypole of Cuba, in the name of the French, and it has always been commended with gladness and rejoicing. It is little to our credit that the world has grown older, and civilization advanced, the beautiful serenities of which the new season causes to the physical nature, but of those higher enjoyments of a psychological character, which bring him nearer the Great Giver of all these delights—dazzled by the sun, that brightens all the world, that brings him to the gates of heaven.

France has been frequently brought forward as an instance of a country enjoying all the blessings of national life but free from the vice of vice and her example has been quoted as evidence of the French, and it is also true that this vice is less commonly practiced in Paris than in the rural districts. The reason for this exception is plain. The greatest temptation to excess in drinking is found in the desire for excitement, for amusement or sensation. All these desires are so readily gratified in Paris that drunkenness rather prevents than increases them. Where the sources of excitement are less easily obtained, however, this vice appears in full force. In the rural districts and provincial towns of France it prevails to a far greater extent than in the corresponding parts of this country. There are in France about 350,000 licensed retailers of wine and spirits. In Paris alone it is estimated on the best authority that there are 17,000 habitual drunkards, of the most brutal character." The Mayor of Palimpol, in his official report, says: "I affirm that the greater part of the paupers of this town owe their misery to the excess of drink, particularly brandy; that almost all the disorders and crimes which have come before me have been committed by persons either drunk or given to intoxication." M. Villermé, in his work upon the physical and moral condition of the French, and it is also true that this vice is less commonly practiced in Paris than in the rural districts.

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The News.

A despatch dated Boston, April 27th, says--Mrs. Patterson was called before the investigating committee to-day, and denied ever having seen Mr. Hiss before yesterday. She was formerly a member of the National Committee to Secure a Candidate for Congress, and was organised by the appointment of Gen. John T. Pratt, of Scott, as President, and Mr. Ricketts, of the Franklin Yeoman, Mr. Garfield, of the Paris Flag and Mr. Taylor, of the Lexington Statesman, as Secretaries.

All the counties of the district were represented, but by how many delegates we are unadvised, as the names of the delegates were not publicly announced, but were ordered to be handed to the Secretaries.

A committee, consisting of two delegates from each county in the district, was, in the instance of Mr. Jackson, appointed to the convention.

The committee, after long deliberation, from him nevertheless, left the State. The demand was resisted--the traveler saying he would pay only what was right.

It will be remembered that it was called as an Am-Know-Nothing meeting of the district, by which was, doubtless, intended and understood, the name and co-operation of such Whigs as were opposed to the American party.

If this was the calculation, it failed most egregiously, as we did not observe a Whig who took the slightest part in its proceedings.

The officers of the convention, however, it is believed, as of the same material, and the speakers, one and all, boasted that they had always belonged to the same party.

The attempt, therefore, to entrap Whigs in Democratic names which the convention had given to their signs and symbols, the agents of the convention will have to carry the name through by their own unaided strength.

The nominating committee reported to the convention that they had agreed up on the nomination of Mr. Jackson, of Louisville, as the Democratic candidate for Congress, and Mr. Dickerson was unanimously approved.

Mr. Dickerson was not present, and we are not advised whether he consents to make a nomination of his own.

Letters from Buenos Ayres give another account of the rising into the Water Witch. It is stated that the vessel was captured by the rebels, and tendered to the officer in command of the Water Witch, which being refused, the boat was ordered to be sunk.

It is a small boat of 200 tons burthen, with a crew of 12, and is said to be in the service of the Water Witch, having been badly damaged.

The master was mortally wounded.

Negocios are said to be on foot between the country to look for supplies for the tract of land, known as Juan Chaco. The British are to be invited to a supply of cotton, in case of a

rebel attack.

Young ladies are to be looked at while

the supply of money in New York exceeds the inquiry, according to the papers, with a prospective falling off in the demand after the 4th of the coming month.

The receipts of the banks are very large, and they do not, because

the bills of exchange character are taken easily.

Rates of interest are to seven, mostly six; and discount at 6 and 7 per cent, for gold and well endorsed papers. Single names and paper not well known 7 and 9 per cent.

The value of Dr. W. H. Bishop, for long time Professor of History and Political Economy in Farmer's College, Hilliard, Ohio, died Saturday, aged seventy-nine years. He was one of the most eminent instructors in the West, and many of his students, now in various fields of labor and other professions, are his pupils.

He will be long remembered with his good and sound teachings, and will long remember him with gratitude.

He was a native of Scotland, and was remarkable for general eccentricities.

On Monday night, April 23d, a man was found dead in a Bishop's room, at the Hotel New York, was crowded to its utmost capacity, by the opponents of the Prohibition Liquor Law.

He was a native of New York, and of late years Professor of History and Political Economy in Farmer's College, Hilliard, Ohio, died Saturday, aged seventy-nine years. He was one of the most eminent instructors in the West, and many of his students, now in various fields of labor and other professions, are his pupils.

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